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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 23)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVIII, No. 23.

Jersey

December 4, 1936

Price 10 Cents

First Lady Urges ILGWU Label on All Women's Wear

**Mrs. Roosevelt Okays
Union Tag On Visit
To Twin Cities**

Every American woman was urged to look for the label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to the Twin Cities Joint Board of the ILGWU comprising the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., on November 10.

Mrs. Roosevelt came to Minneapolis on that day to deliver a talk on "World Peace," and was met at the railway station by leading representatives of women's groups in the Northwest, including several labor groups. A delegation of women trade unionists, members of the ILGWU locals in the Twin Cities, headed by Manager Michael Pinkelstein of those cities, presented to Mrs. Roosevelt a huge bouquet of flowers.

Labor Party On Permanent Basis In New York Now

**County Committees For Greater
New York — Offices
Relained**

A provisional machinery, in the form of county committees endowed with power to deal with all problems pertaining to the various assembly organizations within their limits, was set up by the State Committee of the American Labor Party at a meeting on November 14.

The city campaign committee and the county advisory committee which functioned during the campaign period were liquidated by this action of the State Committee. The new provisional county groups are in function until such time as a permanent organization is put about after a report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules, Regulations and Organization is rendered and approved.

The Administration Committee of the State Committee of the Labor Party decided to retain offices in Elms, Queens, Bronx and Richmond Counties and to continue with the central offices in the Hotel Caridge.

The State Committee voted to express thanks on behalf of the party for loyal and selfless work performed by a number of active labor union men and women in the name of the great campaign just closed. It also adopted, upon motion by Louis Assolant, a special resolution to express individual thanks to Isidore Nagler, chairman of the city campaign committee, for splendid services rendered to the campaign.

The Twin Cities Joint Board had during the past few months conducted an energetic drive to unite the local women's wear industry and the cotton garment shops in particular. It has also been pushing energetically the union label on dresses and has recently succeeded in signing label agreements with some of the leading dress factories in the Northwest. (Continued on Page 2)

How
York
City
and
New
Jersey
County
Election
Board
45th
St.

**Cloak Firm
Out Workers;
Moves Out**

A wire from Vice-President Abraham Katsky to President Dubinsky, dated November 24, reads as follows:

"The Cloak and Dress Company, Cincinnati, locked out its workers and moved shop to Covington, Kentucky, maintaining of free and showrooms in Cincinnati. Therefore ordered strike against firm and pickets stationed with plan charging firm with lockout."

"Firm applied for injunction. All efforts being made to prevent operation of cloak shop in Covington."

6 Months' Strike Settled on Union Agreement Basis

**Dorothy Frocks, Which
"Escaped" From San Antonio
to Dallas, Makes
Peace with Workers**

The ILGWU scored last week an important victory in the Southwest through the signing of a union contract with the Dorothy Frocks firm in Dallas, Tex.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the International Union by Meyer Perlestein, Regional Representative, on November 13. The strike in the Dorothy Frocks factory was called in San Antonio on May 4 and lasted fully six and a half months. It was marked by stubborn resistance on the part of the firm and numerous arrests and instances of intimidation of the girl strikers.

On September 1, the firm, realizing that it could not win the fight in San Antonio, moved its shop to Dallas, a reputed anti-union stronghold in the garment trade in the Southwest. The Union followed the firm to Dallas where the strike continued with unabated vigor.

In a telegram to President Dubinsky, Perlestein cites the following settlement terms obtained from the Dorothy Frocks firm: A 40-hour week, code wages, and a union label privilege for all garments. The firm manufactures "mojstone" frocks wholesaling at from \$4.75 to \$14.75.

"H & M" Brockton Strike-Bound Firm Escapes To New Bedford

The ten-week-old strike in the factory of the H. & M. Skirt Mfg. Co. moved from Brockton to New Bedford, Mass., when the Union discovered that the firm had opened a shop under the name of Northern Mfg. Co. in the latter city.

The Brockton strikers, however, followed the firm to New Bedford, where they were joined by 50 employees from the new shop. In retaliation the firm caused the arrest of two ILGWU organizers—Mrs. Anne Kimball and Leo Manducci—and two members, Abner Japin and Dorothy Dewhurst. The arrests have only served to strengthen the determination of the strikers to win the fight against the "H. & M."

Calling All Blouse And Waistmakers!

A very important member meeting of Local 25 will be held on Tuesday, December 1st, at 5:30 p.m. sharp, in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street.

At this meeting a report of the negotiations that are being carried on with the employers for the renewal of the agreement will be given.

Every member is requested to be present without fail.

**Executive Board,
Local 25, ILGWU,
Charles Krindler,
Manager.**

"THE SHORTER WORK-WEEK IS THE THING . . ."



—By Mitchell Tuck

Boston Joint Board Rejects Demand For Wage Slash

**Union Indignantly Refuses
Association's Proposal**

Amidst the indignities of the demand made by the Boston Cloak and Dress Manufacturers' Association for a wage reduction, the Joint Board of the ILGWU of that

city, headed by Vice-President Philip Kramer, indignantly announced that the Union intends to present in the near future a counter-demand for a general raise in wages for the coming Spring season.

The employers' demand for a wage cut was presented by them at a conference with a delegation of the Joint Board on Monday, November 15. The request was all the more unexpected in view of the general tendency throughout the country to raise wages in order to

enable workers to meet, at least in part, the fast rising cost of living.

Vice-President Kramer was requested manager of the Boston Joint Board at a meeting of that Board on November 5.

On that same evening, the entire Joint Board, together with the chairman of the several ILGWU Boston locals and the officers of the Cotton Garment Office, attended a party in celebration of President Roosevelt's reelection, at the Roff's Restaurant.

Twin Cities ILGWU Girls Give First Lady Flowers



First Lady Endorses ILGWU Label on Dresses

(Continued from Page 1)
Confirming her life-long interest in the welfare of the workers and broad sympathies for the trade union movement—Mrs. Roosevelt

has for years been a member of the National Women's Trade Union League—the wife of the president of the United States, in reply to a request to attend the ceremony of

sewing on the first union label on a cotton garment in the Hennepin Furrows factory in Minneapolis, and the following letter to the Twin Cities Joint Board:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Minneapolis, Minn.
November 10, 1936.

To the Twin Cities Joint Board
International Ladies Garment Workers Union:

May I ask you to express to this new union organization my hope that the label which will now appear on garments, will be looked for by every woman and that it will mean an interest in better working conditions for all those in this industry?

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Mrs. Roosevelt's letter was received with enthusiasm throughout labor union circles in the North. The First Lady of the Land will serve as a mighty stimulant towards its spread and acceptance by retailing interests everywhere.

A Union Housewarming on Long Island



Employers Attempt To Frame Officers of Knitgoods Union

Manager Louis Nelson Indicted, With Four Others, For "Conspiracy"

Louis Nelson, manager of the Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers' Union, was indicted by the Court of Special Sessions of New York County for "conspiracy and coercion," together with four other Union members, Rosen, Tuman, Zinberg, and Joseph Rapoport, organizer, held on the same charges.

The indictment came after the charges were referred to the Court by the Additional Grand Jury of New York County. These indictments flow from accusations made by the Herrick Knitting Mills and the American Brand Trimming Co. These firms have been attempting for many weeks to frame the leaders and members of the Knitgoods Joint Council—a trumped-up charge in a desperate effort to force the Union to give up the strikes now being waged by the workers to those mills.

Manager Nelson, after he was freed on \$2,000 bail, declared that "regardless of the attempted framing and the endeavors of the employers to break these strikes, the strikes will continue until the just demands of the workers are met and union conditions are established in these shops."

Knitgoods Council Demands

Mayor of Cleveland, N. J., Re Quoted
Charging that Mayor Oliver, of Closter, N. J., is deliberately blocking Union organization in that city.

the Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers' Union, in a letter to Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, demanded the mayor's removal from office.

The Council demanded the ouster on the basis of an affidavit sworn by one of the citizens of that city. The signer, Agnes L. Hamberger, declares in the document that Mayor Oliver and Councilman Smith, of Closter, threatened to deprive her of her \$2.50 weekly relief allowance unless she went to work for the Acme Hosiery Co., where a strike was in progress.

The Mayor has repeatedly refused to take steps to settle the controversy in a peaceful manner. He has even accused the plea of Union representatives that a meeting between both parties be arranged to iron out the difficulties.

WHAT'S THE USE

of having a union
book in YOUR pocket
if the BOSS has your
head in his?

Join Your Classes

ILGWU
Label Dep't
Bulletin



By CHARLES H. GREEN
Director, Union Label Department, ILGWU

Organized workers of America can count upon the support of one million farmers in demanding merchandise bearing the Union Label. The Farmers' Union held its convention in Des Moines, Iowa, November 17 and 18, and as part of the convention a Union Label Exhibit was staged. The ILGWU took part in this exhibit.

In connection with the Farmers' Union convention, W. B. Hammill, Chairman of the Label Committee of the Des Moines Trades Assembly, writes: "The Union Label Exhibit in which your organization took part at the National Farmers' Union Convention was highly successful from the labor viewpoint. The people who came here were very much interested in labor problems in general. They showed considerable interest in our exhibit."

"Mr. G. S. Gravley, Secretary of the Jasper Walker County Farmers' Union, gave an interesting address on Union labels and of the wonderful benefits the farmer and industrial worker had derived from the use of the farmers' union label which they placed upon almost everything they raised, except cotton, and eventually

they will label that. That speech boosted the stock of labor among the delegates more than anything else, and increased a demand for label literature."

As an example of the kind of intensive work for the Union Label that is being done by women's auxiliaries, the writer would like to quote part of a letter he received from Mrs. Ted McFarland, International Chairman of Women's International Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union:

"I have been named International Chairman of the Label Committee for the Women's International Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union. I am writing you to ask your cooperation in our work for the coming year."

"I have cooperated with me 16 sub-chairmen located in strategic points and our plan is to have each of our nearly 300 auxiliaries conduct a label campaign under the direction of these sub-chairmen. I have written the sub-chairmen asking each of them to write to you asking for a list of fair manufacturers, printers or literatures which I am sure will be beneficial to them in their campaign."

"I hope you will be kind enough to send me any information concerning your organization which I will turn over to the sub-chairmen."

"Hoping to hear from you in the near future and assuring you of the cooperation of our entire International Auxiliary in this label campaign, I am

MRS. TED MCFARLAND."

Certainly the activity of the Typographical Union should be an inspiration to our own members in pushing the Union Label and demanding that it be sewed on every dress they buy. It should be easier today than ever before to get Union Label merchandise because the label is no longer confined to cotton dresses. It may now be had on silk dresses, corsets and brassieres.

JUSTICE

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Register For Old Age Benefits!

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ILGWU

Under the terms of the Social Security Act, passed at the last session of Congress and approved by President Roosevelt, there will be established on January 1 a Federal plan for the payment of old age benefits.

Commencing November 24, 1936, every worker, whether presently employed or unemployed, is required to fill out a form, giving his name, address, age and other information which is needed in order to properly identify each worker and to open an account for his benefit, making him eligible for old age benefits under the law.

A great many workers are fearful that their employers may make improper use of the information which they are required to give on the card, and the regulations, therefore, provide for five distinct ways in which this form may be returned by the worker. They are:

1. It may be handed to the employer.
2. It may be turned in through any labor organization of which the employee is a member.
3. It may be handed to any letter carrier.
4. It may be delivered to any local post office.
5. It may be mailed in a sealed envelope, without postage, merely addressed "Postmaster" and the name of the city.

The Post Office Department, which is in charge of obtaining this information, has worked out a plan whereby the necessary forms will be furnished to your employer. It is the duty of every shop chairman to see to it that every worker in his shop fills in and files this report.

All Local and Joint Board offices of our Union have been instructed as to the requirements in the filing of these forms and will be prepared to answer questions and render assistance. UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS, in particular, should call at their local offices and fill out and file their forms through the Union.

PLEASE NOTE THAT DECEMBER 5 IS THE LAST DAY FOR THE FILING OF THESE FORMS.

Do not wait until the last day. Register for Old Age Security from your shop, but if you are unemployed or for some other reason cannot register from your shop, go to your Local Office any time before December 5 and fill out your form so that you may be eligible for benefits.

Court Rushes To Aid Of Strikebreakers

The Modern Kiddie, a children's dress factory of East Newark, was called out on strike by Local 223 recently in order to organize the plant. The military and aggressiveness of the picket line can best be gleaned from the following extract from a temporary injunction which the employer has secured against the Union:

"Complainant's employees can not work under such conditions with pickets and large groups of sympathizers and members of different locals gathering and passing back and forth in front of complainant's place of business; the interior is visible from the street and costs ominous and sharp looks and the employees being under constant confusion and being observed, watched and embarrassed."

The courts of New Jersey are extremely solicitous of the amenities of peace and duly prohibit the Union from "making faces" at them.

Local 102, under the leadership of Saul Melt, is actively cooperating with the Newark local. They have advised all truckmen not to permit any shipments to or from the non-union jobber, Libby Dress, 519 4th Avenue. The picketing continues despite the temporary injunction which the Union expects will be treated at the hearing for a permanent writ. A settlement should be speedily forthcoming.

Simon Dress on Strike

The Simon Dress shop of Hicks, Venable & L. was called out on strike, November 14, by Manager Jack Grossman for wage payments averaging \$4 to \$5 per week.

The Simon Dress shop was formerly contractor for the Gibraltar Spectator, a union firm that went out of business. The Simon shop was then sold to its foreman and began to work for the Miss Bonnet of New York. It is expected that a settlement will be reached very soon.

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT
AND STUDY WITH THE
UNION
Join Your Classes

Health Center News

By Pauline M. Newman

Oh, Lord, deliver our people from the doors of charity! But if they must seek relief there, give them the strength to bear it! Give them the courage to withstand the indifference, the humiliation and the iron-clad rules of these institutions of benevolence. Give them the hope that will overshadow despair. Give them the wisdom which will make them understand that some day charity must and shall be replaced by justice. Teach them to take solace in a sane and just future yet to come.

No, I didn't "get religion." But these thoughts came to me after the story Mr. U. told me. Mr. U. by the way, is the husband of a member of Local 23. The story is enough to take the heart out of even though it is only one of the many I listen to all day long.

Mrs. U. is suffering from an illness from which she will not recover. Her life is a matter of months, perhaps only of weeks. Knowing her home surroundings, we referred her to one of the reputable Jewish hospitals. She was operated upon there, as a ward patient, but the operation did not help. It merely confirmed our suspicion. We had hoped that this "thorn of mercy" would keep her there a little longer, or arrange to send her to another hospital where she might and her days with as little pain as possible. But instead of doing this, the angels of "sweetness and light" sent her home.

Home! According to her husband—a home without food and without comfort; without another soul to look after her, since he is still pondering the sidewalk in search of something to do. "If I had money, I would pay the hospital to keep my wife a little longer," said he. "But, here is the ticket—pawed my overcoat for \$4. I am getting old, and I can't get a job—no one wants me any more."

I looked at the pawn ticket and looked at the sky. It was gray, and it was getting cold. And Winter is around the corner. The pawn ticket will not keep him warm, but

the six dollars will help the rest above their heads a little longer.

"The hospital must keep its beds for those who have a chance to recover," said the social worker I talked to. Sure, why not dump the hopeless cases into the river and be done with them—or let someone pay the regular rate and a bed will gladly be provided for even those whose chance for recovery is nil? I repeat my prayer: God deliver our people from the doors of charity!

How about our children? There is a great deal of talk these days about the inadequate and ineffective way in which our school children are cared for medically. The school nurse, the pediatrician, the physiologist at Yale University gave the finest address on this subject I have ever listened to. The vast majority of our children, he said, are not going to grow up. One out of every thousand of them have defective vision, defective hearing, bad nose and throat conditions, and are undernourished. These defects are correctable, and it is uncivilized and criminal, he said, to correct them in time. He deplored the fact that the results of numerous investigations giving us our facts and showing us the need for corrective measures. All the files of the organization sponsoring such studies, but that nothing more is done about it. He urged mothers in demand of the city government to provide adequate medical and dental care for the great mass of children. Not until this is done, he said, can we hope for any improvement in the present discouraging situation.

I think that our members should give more thought to the periodic examination of their children. It is neither economical nor intelligent to wait until the child is sick before taking him to a doctor, or to wait until he is home from school before taking him to an eye doctor. Until the Health Department provides every child with the care he needs, we advise our members to have their children examined twice a year.

We just had a conference with representatives from various city health agencies and we promised our cooperation in their health education program to help reduce the existing morbidity and mortality rates that prevail, due to colds and pneumonia. A cold may not seem of great importance at first, but it certainly is as bad as the dickens to get rid of once it has been neglected. Moral: Do not neglect a cold. Prevent it from getting the best of you by taking care of it when it begins to bother you.

Speaking of conferences—there have been a number of them lately. The Purvisers are interested in making an arrangement with us to use our facilities for their members. Some of the palatial hotels which do have the "baths" upon which they can utilize. The Newspaper Guild wishes information on how to establish a medical service for its members, and if they do establish such service, could they "use" the Union Health Center? We are, at present, very very popular. This is as it should be.

Visitors are always welcome at this institution, and so we were glad to see Chairman Breslaw looking well and happy. Charles Zimmerman, who thought he should be given the "home away" before going to Tampa; Secretary Unther, who conferred with Doctor Price about the next meeting of the Board of Directors; Harry Winkler, Paul Kopp, J. Michael Winkler, Mrs. and a host of other workers whom we are always glad to see.

They Helped to Put Massachusetts in "New Deal" Column



This is the Committee Organized During the Last Campaign by Needle Trades Council of Boston, of Which ILGWU Vice-President Kramer is Secretary-Treasurer—Robert Watt, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Branch of the A. F. of L. Jack Blume, Boston Manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Jack Halpern, General Organizer of ILGWU in New England, and Kramer, are in the front row—The Bouquet of Flowers Presented to Mrs. Roosevelt When She Visited Boston in Company of President Roosevelt on October 10, Was Made Up by Lucy Della Fiano, of the Amalgamated, and Was Presented to Her by Sister Jane A. Maria, Member of Local 46, Dressmakers' Union.

...in the "Little International"...

By Harry Wandler
Mgr., "Out-of-Town" Dept.

The dress trade in which most of our members in the Eastern "Out-of-Town" area are employed is at a standstill at the present time. The workers consider themselves fortunate when they can secure two days' work out of an entire week. The fact that the New York shops likewise have very little work is of little consolation to them.

The propaganda carried on by the contractors that New York jobs are discriminating against them; that the New Jersey contractors are working at a disadvantage as compared with the New York contractors because of added expenses, such as shipping costs, long distance telephone calls, fares to New York, etc., has to a certain extent influenced everybody. They have tried to convey the impression, by the propaganda, that unless "something special" is done for them, they will move their factories to other States or go out of business entirely.

We have made it our business to explain to our members the object of the contractors in spreading these rumors. The workers understand the situation perfectly. Those not connected with the industry, however, but interested in the welfare of the local community, are alarmed by these rumors. This is particularly true of the local authorities. We expect, nevertheless, that the season will soon begin, that everybody will get to work, and that the entire trouble caused by the contractors will soon be forgotten.

24 New Shops Organized

The campaign inaugurated some time ago in the miscellaneous trades of the ladies' garment industry is yielding excellent results. During the past few months, we have been able to organize a total of 24 shops, bringing approximately 1,600 new members into the Union. These 24 shops may be divided as follows: 11 underwear shops, 7 children's dress, 4 cotton carnage houses, and 2 blouse shops. They are located as follows: 18 shops in New Jersey, 2 shops in Connecticut and 4 shops in New York. The New Jersey campaign is under the direction of organizers Nitro and Radie Reich. Organizers Carl Cummings and Irving Goodman have been stationed in Troy to conduct the organization campaign in up-State New York. According to their reports, workers from a number of factories are signing up with the Union and we can expect strikes in three places in a very short time.

Our Troy organizers are at present concentrating their activities against the Tivy Town Togs, Inc. This firm employs over 150 workers in their Troy plant, most of whom are present. The bulk of their work is manufactured in Puerto Rico. The employers are conducting a reign of terror against the workers which affects them not only while they are working, but even in their private lives. All the workers are watched by spies, and if there is the slightest suspicion that any one of the girls is at all in sympathy with the Union, she is immediately dismissed. Should there be a day in a town which the management suspects of being secretly connected with the Union, the girls are forbidden to attend on pain of dismissal.

Exploiting Dionne Quinlets Label

Our organizers learned that the firm was licensed to use the name of the Dionne quintuplets for advertising purposes. We communicated with the Canadian authorities informing them that Tivy Town Togs is not only unfair to

Passaic, N. J., Negligee Workers Hail Victory



United Production Underwear Workers in Holiday Mood as Union Announces Settlement of Strike Which Assures Improvement of Work Conditions and Closed Shop.

organized labor but that their work was being produced under extremely unsanitary conditions, and we requested that they withdraw their permission for the use of the Dionne quintuplets label. We received a reply from Mr. Knoll, Minister of Public Welfare and guardian of the Dionne quintuplets, stating that although the agreement with the firm granting the use of the name of the Dionne quintuplets does not contain any clauses pertaining to labor conditions he would, nevertheless, do everything in his power to remove the situation.

We also communicated with Hyman Langer, ILGWU representative in Toronto, requesting him to confer with the authorities to see what could be done to withdraw the license to use the name of the Dionne quintuplets from this firm. We also suggested to Brother Langer that the Canadian authorities request their authorities not to license the use of the name of the Dionne quintuplets by any firm unless such firms maintain fair labor conditions and are in contractual relations with the respective unions in their field.

7,000 Added

In Last Year

Brothers Belsky and Mezera and Sister Kula are carrying on a successful campaign in the miscellaneous trades of the ladies' garment industry around the Fough keepale area of New York State. Brother Polstein, Thomas and Weil have been assigned to the organization campaign in the miscellaneous trades of Connecticut, under the direction of Brother Schuch.

Only a little over a year ago, the Union conducted a successful 5-week general strike in the children's dress industry of Newark, N. J. Some of our friends believed that organization in that industry would be impossible. However, we surprised both our enemies and our friends. After a year's time, Local 228, the children's dress and cotton goods workers of Newark, N. J., is still in existence. We have succeeded in building up a solid organization of about 1,300 local workers. The element in the local is very active and alert. Credit for the spirit of the local is largely due to Manager Radie Reich. Recently we improved their agreement with the Washable Dress Contractors' Association. The new contract includes increases of wages, safeguards against burnout, a scale for learners, and the obligation by the employer to hire all new workers through the Union office.

The activities of the Eastern

Out-of-Town Department, though at times not very spectacular, nevertheless, are quite effective as can be seen from the fact that over 7,000 members have been added to the local affiliated with the department during the last year. The routine business activities are supplemented by a wide program of social and educational activities that are bringing a new understanding and loyalty on the part of the new recruits to the Union.

Fruitless Expense of Moving Plants

Some weeks ago the Union was conducting a general strike of the children's dress shops in Bayonne, N. J. One of the shops, the Modern Kiddie Dress, moved out of Bayonne shortly after the strike was declared. The shop was found by organizer Peter Dettelson in Kenilworth, N. J., where it was found operating as the Kenilworth Dress Co., Inc. It was not long before the Kenilworth was confronted by a 100 per cent walkout of all its workers and compelled to settle with the Union after going to the fruitless expense of moving its plant.

Another shop, the Imperial Dress of the same city, owned and operated by Mr. Scrudato, signed after a short strike an agreement with the Union. He operated the shop for a few weeks and then, without warning, one Sunday morning, placed his entire shop on a truck and moved out of town. Then, as though to add insult to injury, he released a statement to the Bayonne Times of October 19 to the effect that the unionization of his shop had ruined his business, that the Union girls had been untractable and uncontrollable under union influences, that he had sold his equipment to the United Sewing Machine Co., that the Union was an "outlets" racket, and that he, poor ruined man, was going back to selling insurance.

It wasn't long before, again, Organizer Peter Dettelson traced the ruined Mr. Scrudato to Carle, N. J., where he was manufacturing children's dresses on the same machines that were now presumably the property of the United Sewing Machine Co. In about a week the workers of Carle Dress Co., (formerly the Imperial) had walked off their jobs in a strike for better conditions. Scrudato was compelled to sign again with the Union and to assume responsibility for all workers whom he had left behind in Bayonne who still had not been placed on Union jobs by the ILGWU.

Union Terms For United Production

The strike involving 32 workers of the United Production Corp., undergarment plant of Passaic, N. J., was settled last month by Vice-President Nitro of the Passaic office and Organizer Nitro after a three-day strike.

The strike had begun with a spontaneous walkout of the workers protesting against wages of \$1 and below for a 14-hour week. Mr. and Mrs. Dubé, the Dubé Undergarment Corp. of 259 Madison Avenue, New York City, who controls the Passaic plant, speedily granted the demands of the Union when he was confronted by a solid walkout.

The agreement reached providing for a 27½-hour week; a 42½¢ per-hour minimum rate for operators and a 46¢ per-hour minimum rate for hand-workers. In the cutting department the markers will receive \$44 a week, the choppers, \$17.50 and the stretchers \$27.50 a week.

Brother Nitro paid tribute for the excellent cooperation he had received in reaching this settlement to a local clergyman attached to the church of which the workers were members.

Committee from the Bureau of Labor, New York, New York, over 300 local union members and their friends crowded the City Hall at Hudson where the affair was held. Nick Marone and his "Old Troubadours" from Albany furnished the music for both square and round dances. One of the features of the entertainment was a novelty dance by Elaine Marley who contributed her services to help the ILGWU girls make their after a success.

The event of the evening was the grand march, when gayly colored Ukrainian costumes led by an American gentleman and lady of the "gay 90s" and a humorous clown for the grand prize. Several door prizes and costume prizes were given and each member of the committee was presented with a lovely gift. Those on the com-

mittee from the Bureau of Labor, New York, New York, over 300 local union members and their friends crowded the City Hall at Hudson where the affair was held.

North Bergen Firm Signs

The Lorraine Mfg. Co. of 214 Rowland Place, N. Bergen, N. J., was compelled recently to sign an agreement with the Union after being threatened with a strike of their 40 employees. The Lorraine Mfg. Co. is owned by the 32nd people who formerly run the Eclipse Coat of 21st Street. The agreement is an independent contract calling for regular working conditions and backed by substantial security.

(front)

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	
001	0001
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR	
Citizen	
11-24-36	DATE OF ISSUE
EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE	

(back)

Keep this card. It shows the account number used in keeping records of your Social Security Benefit rights under Federal and State Laws. Keep a record of this number as you might lose the card. Mention the number in all letters regarding your account.

Address inquiries concerning Unemployment Compensation (if there is a law in your State) to the State agency administering such law. Address inquiries concerning Federal Old-Age Retirement Benefits (not State Old-Age Assistance or Pensions) to the nearest office of the Social Security Board.

SIGN THIS CARD IMMEDIATELY AND REPORT THE NUMBER TO YOUR EMPLOYER.

Form No. 1, 1934-35

Specimen
of
Social Security Account Card

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

DRESSMAKERS FILE AGE BLANKS

Forms Being Returned By
Thousands. All Answers
Secret

Dressmakers by scores of thousands are filling out the blanks necessary to be eligible for United States Government old age pensions. By December 5, the closing date for the filing of the forms, it is expected that all dressmakers, employed and unemployed, will have registered for the benefits.

You may obtain your official blank from your employer, post office or union. You may return the blank filled out to your employer. But if you do not wish him to know your age or any other of the simple answers, you may file your blank with the Post Office or the Union. In sending your blank to the Post Office, address it as follows: "Local Postmaster." No postage is necessary if you mail the blank to the post office.

Non-Citizens
Are Eligible

Certain unscrupulous employers may try to tell you that you are ineligible under the Social Security Act because you are not a citizen, because you are not working that week, because you work piece work, do not believe them. Every dressmaker, no matter race, nation, sex or citizenship, employed or unemployed, is eligible to the benefit and should fill out a blank.

The Research Department of the Dress Joint Board has prepared the following information of interest to all dressmakers.

Labor Gained

Security Act
As a result of a bitter and prolonged story waged by organized labor and the progressive forces of the country, Congress passed the law establishing a system of social insurance. Every worker in factory, shop, store or office is eligible and will, certain exceptions, will receive an old age pension on reaching the age of 65.

Paying of the benefit begins in 1942. This is to allow the building up of reserves so that a sound financial reserve might be built up. After that year every eligible worker will begin receiving a pension as soon as he or she reaches the age of 65.

Real Benefits

You may compare the benefits you will derive under the Social Security Act with taking out insurance. The difference lies in the fact that the Government is the insurance company; you get your insurance at very, very low rates and it becomes still cheaper for you because your employer must pay half your premiums.

Here is how it works for you.

File Forms By Dec. 5

In filling out the forms before December 5 and registering you are doing what amounts to applying for a policy. Beginning January 1 the employers must pay a tax amounting to 1 per cent of the payroll. Your share of the tax is allotted to your premium. At the same time he is forced by law to make 1 per cent deductions from your pay. His one per cent and your one per cent are then counted together and you get credit for ALL



Thousands of Blanks Like These Are Being Filled Out By Dressmakers to Enroll for Old Age Benefits Under the Social Security Act. Blanks Must Be in By December 5. Picture Shows Scene in Research Department of Dress Joint Board with Aurea Barbara, Member of Local 89, Holding Sample Blank With a Smile.

OF IT toward your old age insurance. You put up a penny for every dollar you earn; your boss matches it with another penny; and you get credit for the two cents.

Although this type of security is old in many other countries, it is new here and many workers have appeared at the Union with questions. Most of the questions are of interest to all dressmakers. The Research Department prints here some of the more general answers.

Employers Pay Half

Benefits will range from \$10 to \$35 per month, depending on the contributions made by the worker and made to his credit by the employer. Should a worker die before reaching the pension age of 65, his family will be paid an amount equal to 2½ per cent of his total earnings. Let's take this example: There is a dressmaker who is 50 years old today. Ten years from today he dies. In these ten years he averaged \$1200 a year or a total of \$12,000. His family will then receive 2½ per cent of \$12,000, or \$300.

The amount cannot be lost. After 45 you receive the monthly benefits described above. Should the worker die before receiving that minimum total the family receives the difference.

Dressmakers change their jobs more frequently than workers in other industries. That's the importance of the registration number. Soon after you fill out your application form you will receive an identification card giving the number of your policy. When you change your job, just give this number to your new employer. His payments will then be credited to you. Save your identification card; you will need it to claim your benefits and for any correspondence that may be necessary.

Unemployed Get Blank

If you are unemployed, you may get the necessary pension form at

the union. Just ask at the windows of your local; the clerks are provided with them. In filling out the form, just say that you are un-

Reserve March 6
For "22" Masque

Local 22's famous annual masque ball and entertainment will take place this year on Saturday evening, March 6, at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue.

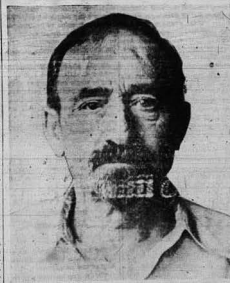
Friendly organizations are requested to note the date so that they may cooperate by selecting non-conflicting dates for their own affairs.

The Local 22 annual affair has become one of the great institutions of New York's labor movement. The last masque prize contest got international publicity. Just what surprises the committee is arranging for the March 6 affair are still secrets but we know from the past that everything is going to have an swell time. Save the date!

employed. When you get a job give your number to the employer.

The Union is ready to help you in the matter of Social Security. If you have any questions, just come to the union's Research Department, Room 952, 232 West 40th Street, for answers. A good way is to have the shop chairman rather all the questions in his shop, write them down, and bring them to the Research Department. In that way a lot of time, visits and duplication will be saved.

CARL-From Minsk



Carl Left Old Russia, at That Time the Land of the Knout and the Czar, Seeking Happiness and Freedom From Persecution in the "New World." Here He Found That Millions of Workers Were Still Bound by the Subtle Mental Chains of Race Prejudice, False Patriotism and Militaristic Nationalism. Employers Found It Easy to Set Worker Against Worker Because the Workers Set Themselves Against Each Other, Under the Banners of the I.G.W.U. and Dress Joint Board, Carl Found the Real Spirit of Freedom—Calling Every Worker "Brother" or "Sister." Gradually the Workers of the World Are Catching the Vision of a World of Workers When the False Lines of Nationality Will Have Been Wiped From the Maps and Prejudice Will Have Vanished with Poverty.

'89' Plans 10-Bed
Pavillion At
Los AngelesExecutive Board Hears
Director Goller

Another forward step in the important field of social assistance to its needy members and in its pioneering work among the Italian community of New York was made last Friday, November 27, by the Executive Board of Local 89 when it approved a preliminary plan to establish a ten-bed Italian Pavilion at the Los Angeles Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients.

Samuel H. Goller, Executive Director of the Los Angeles Sanatorium, appeared before the Board and explained in detail the work of this institution and illustrated the benefits it has brought in hundreds of unfortunate workers who sought refuge and health there.

Luigi Antonini, General Secretary of Local 89, recalled his visit to the Los Angeles Sanatorium last Spring with a delegation of the GMR, and declared that he has been won over since that time, the idea of establishing in that sanatorium a special pavilion for Italian patients, erected and maintained by Local 89, not only for the exclusive use of its own members affected by tuberculosis but also for other Italian workers. Since the presence of Mr. Goller has again brought this problem to the fore," continued Brother Antonini, "I think it timely to suggest that the Executive Board of Local 89 pass upon this proposal and instruct the Administrative Committee of the Sick and Benefit Fund to work for an early realization of their project."

Brother Antonini's proposal was received with warm and undivided approval. First Local 89 established two beds at the Deborah Sanatorium in New Jersey. Now, with the proposed plan for a pavilion at the Los Angeles Sanatorium, it has offered the first concrete plan among all the Italian institutions in this country for an effective fight against the white plague which breaks so many lives among working people.

"The Voice of
Local 89"

has added to its
Weekly Radio Programs

•
COMIC SKETCHES
written, arranged, presented
by

The Best Fun-Makers of
The Italian Theatre

•
Also Musical Numbers by Artists
of the Hippodrome Opera Co.

•
AND ALGAYS
LUGI ANTONINI

General Secretary of Local 89
in his weekly comments on labor
and political events of the nation.

•
Every Saturday Morning from
10 to 11 A.M.—Station WEDD
(1200 K) New York City

For An Amendment

By Luigi Antonini
General Secretary, Local 89

Organizations like ours cannot thrive, cannot maintain their pioneering stride unless they continually engage in battles for the economic and social improvement of the workers. Our support of President Roosevelt, in the past campaign, was based on this philosophy as we deemed his election essential for the security and welfare of the American wage earners. What's next?

In part, this question was answered by our General Executive Board at its last meeting, when it went on record favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution so as to give Congress an unchallenged right to legislate on minimum wages, maximum hours and similar public welfare issues.

Of course, the task is not as simple as it takes to state it. Resistance to the enactment of an amendment of this kind is still strong and the temptations to shelve it for a time are just as strong. An incentive to adopt a laissez-faire attitude undoubtedly has also been supplied by the recent 4-4 decision by the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law. This decision is being hailed all through the land as a sign that the Supreme Court is ready to heed the voice of the people as expressed in the last election. Why, then, a constitutional amendment?

Such line of reasoning offers many dangers. First of all, the Court has only given an indication that it might become more liberal but by no means has it given us any convincing proof. This same Court might start dealing out again severe blows at New Deal legislation, after the popular wave aroused by the Roosevelt campaign and victory will have subsided. Secondly, the argument for a constitutional amendment is not based on reasons of temporary expediency only. It is based on the deep-seated conviction that no democracy can operate successfully unless all impediments that may block the will of the majority are definitely removed.

The constitutional setup, which makes such occurrences as defeat of the New Deal legislation after it was approved by a popular mandate in two elections possible, is thoroughly anti-democratic. "Hammer the iron while it is hot," we say, therefore. Today, we believe, it would be a comparatively easy task for the President, after his phenomenal victory in the election, to induce Congress to pass the re-

quired amendment legislation and to have the necessary number of States approve such an amendment in record time.

On the other hand, if we do not start stirring public opinion now, it might prove a good deal more difficult later. We welcome the disposition on the part of the Supreme Court, as expressed in the Unemployment Law decision, to look with greater favor on social and labor legislation. But the only safe, true and enduring assurance that the will of the people will not be thwarted again is a constitutional amendment that would restore to Congress the unbridled right to enact such legislation as typified in the New Deal.

Let us, therefore, follow the call of our General Executive Board. Let us start everywhere, in cooperation with the other forces of Labor who see eye to eye with us in this matter, a determined drive to enlist the support of the widest strata of public opinion and to induce Congress to act without delay.

Dressmakers Asked To Supply Clothes For Spain's Needy

Members of Local 22 are asked to collect usable clothes, shoes and other articles of wearing apparel for Spanish workers suffering with the approach of winter. The call is signed by Pearl Halpern, Chairman of the Executive Board, and Charles S. Zimmerman, secretary-manager.

Below is a list of stations to which the bundles may be brought:

Manhattan—140 Second Avenue; 1501 Third Avenue; 1490 Madison Avenue; 312 West 125th Street; 430 Sixth Avenue; 416 Fourth Avenue; 211 Convent Avenue; 428 West 156th Street; 20 Vesey Street.
Brooklyn—229 Amherst Avenue; Brighton Beach Boardwalk of 6th Street; 1112 Flatbush Avenue; 1140 Eastern Parkway; 844 Utica Avenue; 3200 Coney Island Avenue; 344 Sukker Avenue; 219 Bushman Street; 4209 Fort Hamilton Parkway.

Bronx—690 Allerton Avenue; 950 East 143rd Street; 2067 Jerome Avenue; 692 Prospect Avenue; 1401 Jerome Avenue; 1001 Prospect Avenue; 432 Claremont Avenue; 1332 Southern Boulevard; 30 Van Cortlandt Park South.

At Great Peace Gathering



Candid Shot at One Corner of Madison Square Garden Platform, at Great Emergency Peace Campaign Meeting on November 11, Reveals Luigi Antonini, One of Speakers, Exchanging Observations With United States Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

One Good Party Deserves Another



Workers in the Dress Wear Shop, 251 West 39th Street, Insisted That One Good Party Deserved Another When the Returns for the American Labor Party Came In. Members of the Shop Had Been Particularly Active in Getting Out Votes and Watchers for Labor's Own Permanent Party. They're Just Waiting for Another Election Day So That They Can Use the Experience Gained in the Last.

Class Attendance Sets Record

Cultural and Sports Groups Share Boom In New Programs

Classes arranged by Local 22's Educational Department have rolled up attendance increases of 30 and 40 per cent over last year's figures which, in turn, set an all-time record.

The mounting popularity of the formal classes is being matched by the growth of the social, sports and cultural groups.

National Recognition

Always a vital part of the life of the Union, the educational work, due to the interest of the membership and its growing appetite for the cultural things of life, is achieving national recognition. Hardly a day passes but some visitor from a union in another part of the country drops in to talk to Will Herberg, educational director, about the problems of union education.

All the classes show great increases in attendance and it is hard to single out any part of the program for particular recognition. Yet it may be said that those aspects of the program dealing with current events and their back-ground achieved the largest measure of interest.

History Popular

Falling into that group are the lectures on "Critical Periods in American Trade Unionism," by

CITIZENSHIP Information Advice and HELP

The Dress Joint Board maintains a citizenship clinic for the help of the membership.

TIME: Any working day between 4 P.M. and 5 P.M. and Saturdays, 10 A.M. to Noon.

PLACE: Joint Board Headquarters, 232 West 40th Street, Room 612.

Brother Morris Tish, an expert in citizenship problems, is in charge.

If you can call on Brother Tish, write him a letter. His wise counsel permeates and thrills through the columns of "Justice."

"22" Members Meet Thursday, Dec. 17

A general membership meeting of Local 22 will be held Thursday, December 17, at the Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street, West of 8th Avenue.

Preparations for the next season will be discussed and reports of the executive committee submitted.

George F. Miller and the David P. Brenberg lectures on "Europe Today." The first is given every Tuesday at 6 P.M. and the second every Monday at the same hour.

The special series of lectures on the "Decline of American Capitalist Civilization," by Louis Corey has been scheduled for the early part of next year.

Open Forum

Drew Crowds

What is probably the single most popular feature of the program is the Current Events Open Forum which constantly attracts the large room, assigned to it every Thursday evening.

A set of real treats is in store for the open forum fans.

Brenberg will talk on "Spain

and France," Thursday, December 1.

The following week, December 10, Clarence Hathaway will lead the discussion on the general topic of "Duties in the Labor Movement."

December 17, Arthur Kallette departs from history and politics to discuss "Felson Profits."

For any information about courses and activities, members should visit "Phone" or write the Educational Department, Room 612, 232 West 40th Street. Fill out the registration card printed in another column.

SHOP CONGRATULATES CHAIRLADY C. KAPLAN

We, the workers of Lucille Dress Shop, 525 Seventh Avenue, wish to extend our sincere congratulations to our ex-chairlady, Charlotte Kaplan, on the occasion of her marriage to Irving Rosen. We recall with deep appreciation her devoted activities on our behalf, her great assistance in helping organize our shop and her two-and-a-half year service as shop chairlady. Now, upon this auspicious occasion, we want her to know that we share her happiness and that we wish many more years of joy and well-being.

RAE SEEDMAN,
Shop Chairlady

Youth Group Plans Active Season



Plans for An Active Fall and Spring Season Are Becoming An Actuality As The Youth Club of Local 22 Springs Into Event. After Event, Picture Shows Some of the Members Smiling Into the Camera During a Dance That Followed a Lecture Recently.

"At The Window ..."



The Marked Increase in the Percentage of Members in Good Standing Revealed by the Recent Union Census is An Indication of the Health of the Union. Above is Shown a Scene at One of the Local 22 Windows With Members Paying Individual Dues. Many Shops Pay Their Shop-Chairmen Who Deliver Dues to the Office.

❖ Citizenship Clinic ❖

By Morris Teich

Every trade has its "season." In the field of naturalization and the census begins in the last days of the Summer, mounts steadily until it reaches its climax during election registration week and then drops until the Easter holidays.

The climax comes during registration week for a very good reason. It is then that a lot of American citizens discover that somebody refuses to believe they are citizens and find it impossible to deliver the proof. They either haven't any "papers" or have lost them.

Make sure now that you have your "papers," or proof of citizenship and avoid a lot of trouble later.

Many Reasons For "Papers"

It is more than the matter of voting although that is more than ever important these days with the organization of the American Labor Party. Take the case of one of your children, born abroad, who he knows a citizen when you did. This child, now grown up, takes an examination for a Civil Service position confined to citizens. You can't produce your "papers" and your son or daughter is put to considerable trouble. Suppose you want a passport. You'll run into considerable trouble on many occasions unless you have your "papers" in hand.

If you have lost your "papers" you may easily obtain a duplicate. The cost today is much less than it was before April 18, 1934. Up to that time the Government charged \$10; today the legal fee is \$1. All you have to do is fill out and file in the local naturalization director's office an application form for a duplicate copy with pictures and a postal money order for one dollar. This office will be glad to help you. There is only the \$1 charge for pictures. Within a few months you

obtain your duplicate papers and at this time I hope you will guard them well.

I would like to address a special note to the scores of unfortunates who saw me at some time or another since the "citizenship clinic" opened last March, asked me to mail them application forms, and then failed to respond. If you are among those I would consider it a great courtesy if you would drop in to see me or mail me a note. I maintain a complete set of records and would like to clear my files. More important, a list of unfortunates, who have taken the first step on the road to citizenship, have stopped on the way. Come in and take the second step; the only way to become a citizen is to become one.

A Loyal Soldier, Nick Tolino, Passes

Until four months ago Brother Nicholas Tolino, a pre-war hero from the Boro Park District, of Local 33, was a man of vigorous health, always ready to do his work for the Union. Tall and husky, and weighing more than 220 pounds, no one could have suspected that in a few months that giant would suffer from an agonizing skeleton of less than 100 pounds. The toll was taken on October 18, at the New York Hospital. At the funeral, a large contingent of members from the Boro Park District, led by District Manager Brother John Kitzis, brought to the departed comrade the last tribute from his own organization, which he had so faithfully served during his life. At the time Tolino took ill, his case was brought to the attention of General Secretary Antonini. The Administration Committee of the Boro Park District, led by Brother Benji, took an interest in the case. Over \$1,000 was spent in an effort to save him, but all was in vain. He was only forty-three years old.

To his family Brother Antonini, on behalf of Local 33, renounces from these columns his heartfelt condolences.

STRIKE AGAINST THE BOSS'S IDEAS
Join Your Classes

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIBS

By Les Cohen
Athletic Director

LOCKER ROOM SECRETS: Mary Bregman, secretary of the calisthenics class, reveals in whispers that the chief topic of locker room conversation is not boys but pounds. After a hard workout the gals worry less about losing a boy friend than losing 4 or 5 pounds. Don't envy slender figures. Come down to the calisthenics class and achieve one. Lose a couple of pounds and you'll never have to worry about losing the boy friend.

BLAZER BLAZES: George Blazer did a haul of snappy work, both on the offensive and defensive, in the Local 60 soccer game. We walked away with the crown of victory, as they say in poetry, to the tune of 3 goals to 2. Sol Ripps, a new-comer on the team, slipped into a well-timed combination with Joe Babel and had the pressers tripping over their feet. The cutters held us to a flat, but we'll get them yet—they looked pretty good in the last game but the way the team is going we'll steam-roller them next time.

WINNING WAYS: The girls on the girls' basketball team are continuing their winning ways. Local 40 must have had an off-day when we trounced them 22 to 6—it was a landslide—but I think we'd have avenged them anyway. Dot Tucker kept caging them like clockwork. Midge Finkelshtien started strong and made a whirlwind finish for second honors in points.

WELL DANCE: The Athletic Board is planning a real dance to come off in the next few weeks. Wax up the old dancing shoes and get on your trunks' slippers.

BEHIND THE SCENES: Something is cooking among the clean-mouthed members of the Athletic Board. They're whispering to each other and carrying mysterious papers around. All they say is "Wait and see." Well, we'll wait. My grapevine tells me off that they're conspiring to make our division one of the greatest in the International. We're with them at that without knowing the plans.

READY TO GO: The men's basketball team got off to a slow start but the word is full steam ahead now. We'll tear them apart in our

Tarzan Muscles Mark Local 60



Those 16-Pound Irons May Have Gone to the Industrial Junkshop, But Local 60 Carries on the Tradition That a Presser Must Have Lots of Biceps and Plenty of Chest Expansion. Here We See a Group of Max Cohen's Dress Pressers Doing the Old "1-2-3-4" at the Local 60 Gym in the Holland Hotel. They Gather Every Tuesday Evening for All-Around Muscle Training, Including Swimming.

ON THE LOCAL 22 YOUTH FRONT

By Murray Koenig

Important Notice

The Youth Club for the young members of Local 22 meets every Friday evening at 8 P.M. on the sixth floor, Joint Roof Headquarters, 232 West 40th Street. Come around!

Intermediates Going Strong

The "22 Club" tore into war at its November 14 meeting. Mr.

Mars got it hot and heavy in a lecture by Selma Sachs and in the discussion that followed.

We tangled up with the Juarez Club of the Young Circles in our first basketball tournament game of the season on Saturday, November 21. It was a warner and we ended up at the short end of the 27 to 24 score. We'll hand it to them next time.

Paging the Calendar

The intermediates will give the News building the once over on Saturday afternoon, November 23. Package party at the club Saturday afternoon, December 5. The girls are bringing the packages and the young men must put up the dough and buy. Will they be surprised? We think so!

Saturday, December 12, is the A-M-E hike! Jack Robert Butler is supposed to be the leader and guide. Our last hike never got to Neperhan Park as scheduled. This time we're getting Jack an astroble.

Cynthia's Sister

Cynthia Leysaught brought her little sister in one of our recent meetings. The kid made good. All the gals are now looking up their noses. We're all signing up for Cynthia's little sister when she becomes Cynthia's big sister.

Junior and Debs Clubs

Our younger clubs, composed of the children of union members, are marching along in great style. Both clubs got together at a joint meeting, November 14, and saw "The Emperor's Old Clothes" at the Heckscher Theatre. Entertainment is the keynote of the young ones' program till the first of the January meeting. Exhibits, plays, movies and a series of trips to interesting places. Dramatics will get under way in the Spring. Naturally, the manual projects are continuing, particularly the making of puppet shows and costumes. The Junior Club, ages 18 to 21, meets at 2 P.M. at Joint Roof Headquarters, sixth floor, every Saturday. The Debs Club, 7 to 18 years, same place, 10 A.M. Union members are urged to bring their children.

Youth Club Program

November 27, "His and the Immortal Adam," lecture by Sid Q. Cohen, December 4, Current events followed by discussion, December 11, "Social Customs of Today," lecture followed by short business meeting, December 18, Dance at Labor Stage Studios.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION COUPON

Name _____

Address _____

Central School

- ☐ EUROPE TODAY
- ☐ LITERATURE AND DRAMA
- ☐ PHILOSOPHY OF MARXISM
- ☐ ENGLISH
- ☐ PUBLIC SPEAKING
- ☐ CRITICAL PERIODS IN TRADE UNIONISM
- ☐ POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICA
- ☐ DECLINE OF CAPITALISM
- ☐ PSYCHOLOGY
- ☐ ECONOMICS
- ☐ UNIONISM AND INDUSTRY

Section Schools

- ☐ BRONX SCHOOL
- ☐ HARLEM SCHOOL
- ☐ WILLIAMS & G SCHOOL
- ☐ BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL
- ☐ EAST NEW YORK SCHOOL
- ☐ BORO PARK SCHOOL
- ☐ CONEY ISLAND SCHOOL

MUSICAL - SOCIAL - CULTURAL - SPORTS

- ☐ DRAMATIC GROUPS
- ☐ CHORUS
- ☐ STAGE DANCING
- ☐ GYM-SWIMMING
- ☐ MANDOLIN CLUBS
- ☐ TAP AND MODERN
- ☐ DANCING
- ☐ SOCIAL DANCING
- ☐ BASKETBALL
- ☐ SOCCER

Fill Out and Mail to

Educational Department

Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, ILGWU
Room 508, 232 West 40th Street

KRAITZ FAMILY CONDOLED

We, the workers of Lucille Dress Shop, 523 Seventh Avenue, want to express our heartfelt grief at the death of our brother and fellow-worker, Y. Kraitz. He was a sincere and devoted union member and deserved well to be remembered by all of us. Upon this sad occasion we want to extend our most sincere expressions of sympathy and condolences to his family. RAN BREDMAN, Shop Chairlady.

...Who Is Who In Our North and Southwest...

By Meyer Perlstein
Regional ILGWU Representative

Organizing a union is one problem. The second problem is its management after it has been organized.

In the past couple of years my problem has been to develop local and joint board management in my district. All told, the task has been a difficult one, but I am gradually carrying in most of the local guilds.

In St. Louis

In St. Louis, we have a complicated market. We have had a small local union here of cloak makers for about a score of years. The manager of this organization is our well-known Ben Gilbert. In 1932, a move was made among the silk dress makers, and when a strike was called a good many



Elizabeth White
Secretary of Houston, Tex.
Local

division, and Frank Roth as business agent for the cotton and embroidery division.

Kansas City

In Kansas City our problem was well known. For the past three years there has been battling in that town. We gained a foothold in that city in uniting four of the smaller cloak shops. In the large shops company unions are continuously on the job to destroy what we are trying to build.

The problem of keeping up union conditions in the few shops that the union controls, while the larger shops are out of the union, is a very difficult one particularly when the city as a whole is so much anti-union and we had the problem of getting the proper management.

Walt Tobin, who is a product of our 1933, strike in St. Louis (he was for a while secretary of our joint board in St. Louis), was recently put in charge and we could prove in that city that the workers in the shops are running much above the wages they used to earn during the NRA period, and as far as strikes are concerned, with all the strap in that city against us we fight there and our organizers and girls are getting used to spending most of their time in jail every time the union makes any move to unionize the rest of the shops.

And, the enormous obstacles in our way, how developed in them a certain military that will gradually lead to the complete unionization of that city. The secretary of our local in Kansas City, who is also directing the educational and social activities, is Beulah Alving, a young lady and a Kansas City product.

In the Twin Cities

In St. Paul our dreamers began to organize during the early NRA period. We have in that city a membership of about one hundred fifty.

In Minneapolis, where the trade is much larger, the Union has made the employers realize that fighting the Union is not a profitable proposition and we have gradually converted them to the Union viewpoint.

We have in the Twin Cities at present about 1,000 members, silk and cotton dress workers. The Union here is growing in strength and the problem we had there was first to enforce wage scales and then develop the workers and establish proper relationship with the employers. I am wondering how many will realize the hope that we had on hand until we succeeded in finally installing proper leadership and management.

Michael Finkelstein, one of our New York old-timers, was put in charge of the local. Although he was somewhat handicapped by the fact he was a foreigner for a long time, he is quickly coming into his own. Our locals in the Twin Cities have succeeded not only in

advancing the earnings of the workers and unionizing completely the silk dress industry and one of the largest cotton shops in the country, but we soon expect to have the Twin Cities a strictly union label town. Our workers there are quickly developing in knowledge of unionism and with the aid of Miss Frances Gordon, a former school teacher who went in for a while to work in a dress factory and who is secretary of the local in the Twin Cities, we are carrying on some fine social and educational activities.

Another young lady, Leah Schneider, a college graduate, who never worked in industry, is developing into an efficient assistant to Brother Finkelstein, so the set up in the Twin Cities has finally reached the efficient stage.

We are at present organizing in Minneapolis the Minneapolis, one of the largest underwear shops in the country, where about two thousand people are employed.

For this purpose we have engaged a certain young man, who was active in the Farmer-Labor Party circles, by the name of Swanson, who seems to be doing very well.

Dallas, Texas

In Dallas, Texas, we carried on one of our greatest struggles for unionization last year. In Texas, and above all in the city of Dallas, everybody appears to be eager to keep out unionism at all costs. The manufacturers in our trade in that city believe that if they should have to deal with the Union they would have to close their shops, so they fight savagely against us.

I, particularly, as representative of the International, was hampered by the fact that I was not a resident of Texas. It is a peculiar thing about these Texas people. It is almost 100 years since they became a part of the United States, yet the feeling that they are a separate republic still seems to prevail among them. A stranger from New York, an "agitator," as they



Leah Schneider
Assistant Manager Twin Cities
Joint Board

call him, especially one that is born on "the other side," find himself in a decidedly unfriendly atmosphere. The manufacturers' look advantage of that feeling and built up so much prejudice against me that some of our own people and to some extent the manager of our Union in that city, John Harkins, began to feel that it might be possible that Texas people could accomplish more than "outsiders." Since the strike ended, John has been the manager of our Union there. He is a cutter by trade and since he has been with the organization he has accumulated sufficient background for future union activity. In addition to him is that city we have a young man by the name of Ben White, who was formerly the manager of our San Francisco local. He and Harkins are making a good team.

Houston, Texas

In Houston, Texas, I had the first experience of putting in charge of organizational activities a young lady who is not of the trade, a former school teacher and newspaper woman. The strike in Dallas has taught us a certain lesson, and

so we engaged Miss Mary Jane Miller, believing that she not only has intelligence and ability in her appeal to the girls to organize but also will lay the background for our relations with the employers. We have been very successful in our choice.

Although it was the Dallas strike that made the Houston employers come to terms with the Union, it is also due to the intelligence and tact of this young lady that the employers realized that a union is not what the anti-union employers had pictured it to be. Particularly was the work of Miss Mary Jane Miller effective in getting the respect of Houston to treat favorably of our movement.

We have a very fine officer and manager in Houston, Mary Jane Miller, teacher and newspaper woman, is manager of the local; she settles prices and adjusts complaints like an old-time parent

Mary Jane Miller
Manager of Houston ILGWU Local

worker. She is also developing the educational and social activities in the local.

The secretary of our Houston organization is a certain young lady by the name of Elizabeth White, an old-time member of the United Garment Workers, who makes a very efficient secretary.

San Antonio, Texas

Myrtle Zapone conducts our activities in that town. This young lady had a hard road to travel. Particularly is she efficient on the picket line. Lately she had a taste of a real jail sentence for contempt of court. The strike that we conducted against one of the firms had to move their factory to Talas. Our activities to organize the Mexican workers in that city continue. San Antonio is not much more prepared for unionism than Dallas.

In San Antonio we also have a young lady by the name of Rebecca Taylor. She was active some time ago, then took leave of absence, but is back on the job now. Rebecca Taylor is a school teacher and was connected with the Board of Education in San Antonio.

She is an American girl born in Mexico, where her parents have a large ranch. They have recruited American citizens and most of the older children of the Taylor family were born and reared in Mexico. Rebecca Taylor received her education in both countries. In the United States as well as Mexico. She was also for a while connected with a newspaper.

Alton, Illinois

In Alton, we have an agreement with an employer who has little other underwear shops in different small towns in that State. Our activities there are being conducted by Helen Vreese, who is the secretary of the local and also the shop chairlady. It is a cotton dress shop and is a very difficult one

Texas Girls Come Through With Colors Flying



It Was This Strident Picket Patrol of the Dorothy Frocks Girls, Begun Last May in San Antonio and Extended in September to Dallas, That Finally Clinched Union Recognition for Them After Half-Year Conflict.

This problem had to be met and met in an open and frank manner. During the last two years I have succeeded in building up and bringing out the valuable material that we have here. I have done all possible to encourage Ben Gilbert and he surely is at present a valuable asset to our union here.

Next came the problem of securing a business agent. I had a hard road to travel here, but in spite of all obstacles I succeeded after a while. New management in the cloak and silk dress division of the union in St. Louis is on a solid foundation. The confidence of the members was regained. A lot of credit for building up this confidence of the members is due to Mrs. Doris Freider, the educational director.

The numbers here, in general, at first proved of educational activity, particularly the old-timers. Now these old-timers are the most enthusiastic supporters of this department. And a number of the younger girls have been gradually developed and a good many of them are showing an intelligence and ability of leadership which will be the greatest asset to our organization here.

In the cotton dress trade and in the embroidery trade we have also gradually built up management. The manager of this department at present is Frank Rotter, a cutter and one of the victims of the Blue Shirt strike.

The regular office staff in St. Louis at present consists of Ben Gilbert as manager, Jacob Rehn as business agent for the silk dress

Work, Struggle and Peace on West Coast

By Israel Feinberg, V.P.
West Coast ILGWU Director

We have recently come to peace terms with a substantial dress firm in San Francisco after a fight which caused a heap of trouble and excitement.

We closed up this shop—the La Parisienne—at the time the trouble trade was signed up. The trouble began in fact when we learned that the firm hired a "marker" for the cutting room who wasn't a union man. It was a violation of the agreement, and I, at first, attempted to straighten it out by offering the firm an adjudication by the impartial chairman and, later, arbitration. Both offers were absolutely refused.

A decision by the impartial chairman that the Union's contention was correct failed to move the firm, and we were compelled to call the workers out on strike. It was a bitter fight, which lasted eight weeks and cost the firm its entire work-season. In the end we won and the workers went back to the shop. It is only fair to say that the strikers put up a splendid fight. During the strike, I learned that some of the members of the San Francisco Association were supporting the struck firm contrary to the letter and spirit of our agreement with them. After the fight was over, I took this matter on with the Association and with the impartial chairman offering proof of bad faith of some Association members. I did it in the nature of a warning, which had a good effect.

Paying for Wanton Abuse

We also had a lot of trouble in San Francisco with a lingerie firm, Joseph Malouf, Inc., which signed an agreement with the Union after we had "taken over" the company union in that shop. The firm kept on constantly discriminating against some workers despite promises of good faith. On one of our visits to France, when I went up in the company of Brother Zacharia, local Joint Board member, to the Malouf office to talk matters over, we were roundly abused. Upon returning to the workers, we trooping down to the Union office and called a strike.

The dispute came up before the impartial chairman, who decreed that the firm make a better spirit to the Union for its misbehavior and pay the workers for loss of time. We accepted the terms. Shortly thereafter we settled all the remaining points in dispute with this firm.

The workers in the Malouf shop are a group of intelligent and wide-awake people and they certainly know how to put up a fight and win it.

Joseph Malouf has recently organized one of the largest corset and brassiere shops in San Francisco. The firm has agreed to use the Union label. We are helping to popularize their product by circulating all unions on the Coast and friendly organizations to this effect.

A Warning to Workers In the East

There is a notion abroad that we have a paradise in Los Angeles and that any worker who lands in these parts can obtain a steady all-year-round job.

This is not the case. Coming to Los Angeles before inquiring and making proper contacts often results in harm and misery to cloak makers and dressmakers from out of the city and the Midwest. It also gives employers of the clothing type an opportunity to exploit such workers. Our unions will be glad to furnish any information to workers who may desire the same of local work chances and conditions.

We will have the Royal dress in Los Angeles on strike. The firm moved to Vernon, a small town nearby, and began making lingerie against the strikers. They got out, from a judge whose conception of worker-employer relations border on the philosophy of the Middle Ages. The Union is now appealing this restraining with under several of our members have already been cited for "contempt of court."

We have recently settled a dress shop in Seattle, Wash. In other places on the West Coast we are long on with our regular activity, acquiring strength as we go along.

"32" Rounding Third Year of Busy Existence

By Abraham Snyder
Manager, Local 32

With the third year of Local 22's existence drawing to a close, the Corset and Brassiere Workers enter a period of review and look back on their adventures along three fronts: the organizational, the economic, and the educational.

At the present time, there is an unexpected slump in the corset and brassiere industry, and we have had a general falling off in work for our members. In many instances, the members are following their usual custom of attempting to cut prices, but, the Union in its guard has been successfully forestalled every such attempt on the part of the employers to reduce wages. One would have assumed that as a result of the brightening of the industry, the employers had finally learned their lesson, and had recognized the importance of treating their employees fairly, in order to keep them in the industry. But apparently, the employers had not been too great. It remains for the Union to convince the bosses that it would be wise for them to conduct themselves in the proper manner. We intend to so convince them.

Now that Election Day has passed, Local 32 intends to settle down to the task of thoroughly educating its members on the purpose and significance of the American Labor Party, in which, because of our energy and devotion to the cause during the campaign period, we have added eight hundred members. The launching of our drive with the upsurge meeting at Deception Hall in September, at which President Dubinsky spoke; the two large meetings at the Rand School, at which I addressed a number of shops jointly; the shop meetings at our Union headquarters at which Brother Breslow explained the need for a Labor Party night after night; and the special American Labor Party issue of our bulletin, have all helped to bring the number of recruits up to this high figure.

This latest issue of "Our Record," besides the regular article by myself, carried an article by Brother Breslow which unmasked the infamous Mr. Hoover for our members; an article by Miss Pauline Newman on the value to our members of our Sick Benefit System, which will go into effect on January 1; and an article by Terence McCarthy of the British Labor Party, on Labor's role in politics in Great Britain. Concerning this issue of our bulletin, President Dubinsky had this to say:

And the bulletin is attractive and lively. The educational articles and the interesting illustrations in this issue will undoubtedly serve to impress the mind of the reader with the importance of this new state which requires the re-

Union Highlights From Atlanta, Ga.

By Mrs. Davis Atkins
Secretary Local 122, Atlanta, Ga.

Athletics, Education

History, the basketball season is opening again. We have begun organizing a team for this season and feel sure that we will have a better one than last season. Our plans are not complete yet, but we keep before us at all times the promise of President Dubinsky, that if we try and hard this season he will see that we are given an opportunity to go to New York and compete with some of their most able teams. We realize that we have to work hard, but that is our aim and we hope that we will be in a position to claim that promise. Look out, President Dubinsky, we are coming.

Joint Work With Other Months

Several months ago a Joint Education Committee was organized in Atlanta, bringing together several unions for educational work and assisting other organizations in every way possible in their endeavors to organize bigger and better unions in the South. This committee, however, has met with much opposition as some people began to claim that it was a deal set-up and has not the approval of the Central and State bodies, etc. This committee, as I see it, however, has but one aim in view and that is to educate the workers and to assure them to the fact that a bona fide union of their own choosing is their only salvation.

Our Other Friends

Great the boys out at the Cherokee plant and Pitter Body are really putting on an organizing campaign of our humanitarian President and Governor.

"I take this opportunity to congratulate the editors and co-workers for their fine work."

Continuing its educational work on the current economic news still further, Local 22 launches a series of weekly lectures on Tuesday, December 1, with a talk by Elias Lieberman, attorney for the Union, on "The Social Security Act." This meeting will hold at Union headquarters, and a large attendance is expected.

"22" Girls Outplay "91" Girl Champions



On Saturday, November 7, Dressmakers' Girls' Basketball Team Won Close Game From Local 91 Basketball Shooters by Score of 23-19. Last Year the "91" Girls Carried Away Dubinsky Basketball Trophy.

"91" Records Signal Gains on Many Fronts

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.
Manager, Local 91

Local 91 faces the future with confidence. Ambitious plans are now under way for further strengthening our Union and extending its influence. Before, however, going into these plans in detail, let us for a moment glance back, for the benefit of those who are not in such intimate contact with our local, at the strides made during the past year.

Endow Checked

Just a little over a year ago, upon the expiration of our agreement in September, 1934, we were confronted with a serious and extremely dangerous situation. A large number of manufacturers, refusing to abide by union rules and desirous of maintaining sweatshop conditions, started an exodus to out-of-town districts. Almost immediately, over 1,500 union members were thrown out of employment; shops were closed in New York and transplanted to other sections of the State of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Many of these shops soon realized the mistake they had made. A number of them soon went into bankruptcy; others went out of business, and many of the employers were compelled to seek employment as foremen or workers in Union shops under contractual relations with Local 91 in the city of New York.

To meet the emergency our Union made it its business to place all the workers thrown out of employment in Union shops. We were completely successful in this effort. So successful in fact we were that our Union added 1,400 new members.

Ready For New Drive

Our organization campaign goes on throughout the year. About \$25,000 to \$28,000 a year is spent for day-by-day organization and strike activities.

Now, in addition to the regular organization work, a special drive has been decided upon by our Executive Board. The sum of \$25,000 has been set aside for the purpose. This drive will continue for 15 and continue for a period of three months.

Additional organizers are now being engaged. Many of our active members will be drawn in to make this drive successful. We will place special emphasis on building strikes. All of the shops under our jurisdiction in a particular building will be organized, and no employer will say anything but we are prepared.

Simultaneously, out-of-town organization work will go forward energetically. Through arrangements made between the miscellaneous locals and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, an out-of-town Ladies' Garment Miscellaneous Trade Council has been organized of which the writer is chairman. The drive to organize the non-union shops are carried on by International Elmas Rosenberg and Vice-President Harry Wander. Splendid work has been done by both, and I am sure that in the very near future, the out-of-town problem will be a thing of the past.

Concurrently with our organization work has developed our educational program. Hundreds of our members have participated in classes on Trade Unionism, Current Events, Public Speaking, Literature, as well as classes in the Mandolin, Chorus, Basketball.

In addition, we have arranged dances, excursions, and other activities bringing together not just hundreds but thousands of our members.

Now we have engaged Mrs. Emily H. Wise in the full-time capacity of Education Director and we shall go along with our organization campaign, make every effort to bring in ever larger numbers of our members into the life of the Union.

Local 91 contributed wholeheartedly to the success of the American Labor Party. Now, we are forming a Local 91 Club of the American Labor Party, with a view to continuing the activity not strengthening the base of the American Labor Party in the State of New York.

Local 91 has made signal progress on many fronts during the past year—organizationally, educationally, politically. We expect to continue the good work and make even greater progress in the future.

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SPORTS

Sports in Review

By Milt Spiro

Local 89 Williamsburg Scores Double Victory

In an "All-35-Night" held at Stevens High School on November 14, Local 89 Wab's two basketball teams came through with victories.

In the opener, the girls' team pulled a surprise by coming out to top over Local 89 Boro's quintet by a score of 8 to 5. The strong area defense exhibited by the Brooklyn quintet puzzled the Boro team so and, try as they could, they were unable to break through for any two-pointers underneath the basket. The two field goals made were both long shots. Frances Mendellicho, center of the Brooklyn team, was high scorer, by virtue of two field goals and one free throw for a total of five points.

The men's game with Local 89 Boro Park proved to be a thriller with the Williamsburg team forging into the first time with but 90 seconds to play and protecting this lead until the final whistle earned them a 31-25 victory.

The ultimate result was a complete reversal of the earlier three quarters of the game, as the Boro Park Five completely outplayed their opponents. At one time, Boro Park was ahead by a 21 to 0 score, and the game seemed lost beyond all doubt, but the Williamsburg team did not give up, and their remarkable uphill fight earned them the victory.

This was the second "heart-breaker" lost by the Boro Park team, for the week previous Local 122 scored them out by one point in the final minutes of the game. Their last break occurred when Frie and Cardin, their two mainstays, were forced to leave the game on account of personal fouls.

In league games played earlier in the day, Local 33 girls stood up their second victory by vanquishing Local 35 Harlem. Local 122 drubbed Local 23 by a count of 46 to 10, and Local 40 started their season off with a 32-20 victory over Local 60 presters, who absorbed their second consecutive setback.

Local 155 Loses To Local 40

Living up to their slogan of "Fighting Forty," Local 40's boys' team won out over Local 155 Knit Gals Five by scoring a total of 13 points in the final quarter to wipe out a six-point lead held by the Knit Gals team. The game was played at Stuyvesant High School on November 21.

Local 152 looked like another startling upset was in the making until they blew up in the final quarter. They were leading all the way, displaying a smothering attack and a well-knit defense, and looked like sure winners with but seven minutes to go. The Detinkers' star, Eddie Laik, ally assisted by

Mopelash, sank in six straight baskets which put them in the lead, and by constant freezing of the ball, protected their lead to the end.

Bob Katz, of the Knit Gals team, was the star. He evening by bagging seven field goals and two free throws for a total of 16 points.

Local 142 Beats Local 62

Joe Tutim, manager of Local 142, was on hand to cheer his girls on to a 31-21 triumph over Local 62 in the preliminary game.

In Rose Hyman, their diminutive forward, who garnered scoring honors with 15 points, the back-war team uncovered a real scoring area, and they should be hard to beat by any of the teams this year.

Local 62's five put up a gallant fight against a better team, and they never stopped trying. Sandra Vitello and Rose Walofsky were standouts for Local 62.

An amusing feature of the game was the goal scored by a Local 62 player in the basket of Local 142, giving them two unearned points.

Afternoon Games

Local 22's leading girls' team drubbed Local 40 in their second defeat by running up a 25-5 victory with Dot Tucker, personally accounting for 22 points.

Local 45-Wab's gained undisputed possession of the men's B League lead by losing out Local 121 by a 45-25 score. The game was the hardest fought one in the tournament thus far, and an extra five-minute period was necessary in order to determine the winner, as the score was deadlocked at the end of the regular period of play. An indication of the tenacity and bitterness of the fray was the commitment of 46 fouls by the two teams.

In an exhibition game, Local 10 scored out the Parkers' team team in another game which required an extra period of play. The final score was 39 to 26 in favor of Local 10. The feature of the game was the sinking of two free throws by Silverstein of the Cutters in the

last two seconds of play, which tied the score and sent the game into overtime.

Local 102 Nosed Out By Boys' Club Team

Going out of the league, Local 102 visited the Boys' Club, located at Fourth Street and Avenue A, and lost to them by 2 points in the last minute of play. The game was played on Saturday, November 21.

The final result certainly would have been different had not the ILGWU team been the victim of that well-known bugaboo, "time out officiating." When it proved that the visitors would pull out with a victory, the officials started calling everything wrong, with the result that the Local 102 team was completely thrown off their game.

Local 60 Takes Over High School Gym

The Athletic Department of Local 60 takes pleasure in announcing that the local has engaged the gym of the Hites High School for every Tuesday night, 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Local Holland has a completely equipped gym with an instructor on hand at all times, a swimming pool, two handball courts, steamrooms and massages.

Speed-Up Dress Shop in Montreal

(A Letter From A Prester)

Dear Brother Editor:

I am a dress prester in one of the Montreal sweatshops in Wilkes Building. The French-speaking girls in the trade are working for so long to nothing sixty hours a week in the season less than five months in the year. For the rest of the year we have got to apply for relief.

That's the life of the Montreal dressmaker. The operators are being paid at the rate of 27 cents for two silk dresses, presters get 7 cents for 3 dresses and the speed-up in the shops is such that a human being just cannot stand it. The harder we work the less wages we seem to get.

The ILGWU is now trying to organize the dressmakers and to make them understand that their only hope is a union. We are tired of being slaves. The Union, we know, will be able to raise decent work conditions for us and do away with the sweatshops.

M. PRICE

ILGWU BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Presents at

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL

15th Street and First Avenue, N. Y. C.

Saturday, December 5

Saturday, December 12

Local	Local	Local	Local
22 vs. 42	1:20 p.m.	89 Harlem vs. 38 Bronx	vs. 32
40 vs. 142	4:00 p.m.	40 vs. 34	vs. 34
152 vs. 155	7:00 p.m.	40 vs. 34	vs. 34
22 vs. 89 Harlem	9:00 p.m.	40 vs. 34	vs. 34
22 vs. 89 Boro Pl.			

DANCING BEFORE AND AFTER LAST GAME

Admission to 21 Saturday games and dances by season pass, price \$50, obtainable at all local offices and 21 West 16th St. Single Admission at Door—25 cents

Regimented and Secure

By J. C. Rich

Very Pleasant Torture—The Social Security Board's Mild Questionnaire—Our Favorite Churchman Tells All—Bring On Your Dog Tag

Just to settle the Thanksgiving Day dinner and to get ourselves in training for the season of Christmas cheer that is just around the corner, we wish to remind the gentle readers of this department that the idea of November have passed and if the almanac is not playing a mean joke on us, this country is already practically in ruins. The soothsayers have warned us of the doom that is fast approaching and of the retribution that will be visited upon us for the depravity of our conduct if we abide by the New Deal. Wages were to be cut by government edict, dog tags were to be attached to each of us and we were all to be numbered and catalogued. In fact, we were to be regimented—a fate, by some accounts, worse than death.

The Third Degree

We have just gone through the paces of regimentation. We have registered with the Social Security Board and we hope you catch the ghostly quaver in our voice as a result. Exhausted as we may be by the ordeal, we must admit that the torture was quickly over and much sadder than anticipated. The truth is it was disappointingly harmless and innocuous. Remember the foreboding warnings uttered by all our dear friends on the eve of the election, we were prepared for a long and detailed probe that would search out the inner secrets of our private life.

As we recall the sample blank printed by the liberty-loving patriots of the Republican persuasion, it was a complicated affair that explored every last corner of a man's being and antecedents. It included, as we remember, even questions as to religion and church affiliations and we were prepared to relate such prying to the last.

Come what may, we had decided never to disclose these even on pain of a sentence to a concentration camp. Is there nothing sacred in a man no longer to be permitted at least one aberration to be enjoyed in the seclusion of his own society without being subjected to the derision of an eaves-dropping government?

Our Favorite "Reverend"

It is no happen that we are rather sensitive on the subject of church affiliation. Not 'bar we favor one church as against another but we are rather partial to certain circles. We hesitate to mention it and we do hope that there are no tattlers in the audience to turn us over to the G. men, but we are especially fond of the Reverend Gerald K. Smith. (The K. is for K. K. K.). Our fondness for him

is even greater than our love for Father Coughlin with whom he was associated for a time in selling blue sky and political moonshine to the electors. Mr. Smith—Gerald K. and not Al—was our heart that time in the secretary in which he boasted of his experiences as a wildlife artist.

If you recall the incident, his favorite trick was to invoke the spirit of Huey Long. "Speak to them, Huey!" he would cry in addressing an audience day. Whenever the voice would rise to stound the gullible villagers. The candid reverend then demonstrated before the movie exactly how he pulled the trick. It was done with a simple photograph attachment hidden in a tree or convenient rather. We felt that this was even better than Senator Vandenberg's famous debate with a photograph record and we have since then had a warm if not too fervent apt for Reverend Smith. Unfortunately, Father Coughlin dropped him from the partnership directly following this movie, possibly for giving trade secrets away, and Mr. Smith has sunk from sight.

A Mean Trick On Patriots

We are glad to report that we have been spared this desperate attempt. In truth, we feel rather sheepish about the whole thing. We found nothing in the blank about religion or church affiliation or the blots that we daffled up last Wednesday. It did not ask for our lodge grip nor did it promise us any dog tag to wear by a chain on our neck. Someone, however, played a mean trick on Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hamilton and pointed off the wrong blank on them, for the one that we filled-out was not at all like the one that they published. Just before election day, we took stock of the advantages of their innocence in a card, and we are sure that their patriotic spirit will not rest until they have turned up the trail that forced a government document and fabricated a dog tag story and scarce notices for poor envelopes.

Actually all we found in the Security blank was a few simple lines requesting our name, address, age and other routine details. And instead of a dog tag, the note accompanying the blank stated that the government would pay us from ten to eighty-dollar a month after a certain time, and wanted some information as to be able to identify us later. We are no more greedy for money than the next and so we took our time in filling out the blank. It took exactly three minutes. The process of regimentation was over and we have survived to tell the tale.

Maybe it wasn't a dog tag that the Tories had in mind, after all, but only a tin can to tie to the other end of the dog. This would be reversing form, but the essential detail would then be correct and we would certainly account for their classroom tipping at the time.

UNION MAN

by J. Griswold

HERE ARE THE INGREDIENTS MIX'EM UP AND FOLLOW WHAT HAPPENS

First off we find Dad Allen Grand Old Man in the labor movement advising a new convert Cotton Glover, Grocery Clerk.

① Cotton, my boy, spend your Union made money only for Union made articles, manufactured under Union Conditions



② LOOK WHO'S HERE—J. AMBROSE BOODLE, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce RE-EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE (BUT IN HIS OWN OFFICE)



③ FATE WOULD BRING BOODLE'S DAUGHTER, J. AMBROSE'S OWN BUNNY BOO, INTO COTTON'S LIFE!



"THANKSGIVING"...

A Story
By Florence Lasser

Ed, Thatcher thought he had never had such a real, straight-from-the-shoulder, right-from-the-heart speech anywhere, ever. Why, the way that man could talk and get his ideas across, it was no wonder he'd got to be General Manager of the Company, with those gangs of men under him. No bias (he said him, no fireworks, just an honest-to-goodness guy with a knack for making everybody feel that he was talking straight to them, right in their own living room. A genuine, sincere, upright American, yes sir. Ed turned to Bill Hughes at his right, foreman of department #14, and then to Tim Stanley at his left, foreman of #15, and expressed himself to that effect.

The sound of brick, stalling handpicks for the last telltale had only half begun to subside when the General Manager again attempted to put up the threat of his message. No, he was not the sort of man to linger over a phrase, to pause over a point, in order to extract the last possible echo of applause. Not he! Ed, carried away by his admiration for the General Manager's manner, was so far, forgot himself as to burst once more into vigorous tribute, breaking the pattern of the Thanksgiving Message yet again, and making it necessary for the speaker, as the General Manager's quiet authority, to raise his hand for all eyes. Bill Hughes nudged Ed from the right, and Tim Stanley, at the left, turned to stare.

But there was no stopping it now; the clink of silverware against glass, the faint of pain against palm ridged in waves from one table to the next, yibed, and swelled yet again. The G.M.'s, as prime command was, for once, being ignored. He was obliged to resort to the water pitcher, as a last resort was he. And then Ed, feeling embarrassed at first, for his lack of control, and then a pardonable amount of pride in his responsibility for this last oration hoped, with small hope, that he had not gone unnoticed by the G.M.

This Annual Thanksgiving Dinner was only one of the many special advantages which an employee of the Nord Motor Works was privileged to share. Not all of the workers, of course. This was for department foremen only. While in all other automobile plants there was only one yearly dinner, at Christmas. But the Nord Works were big, important, rich enough to have back water, as they called it, for their faithful employees. There it he did complain at home to Emma sometimes. Ed could honestly say, without reservations, that the Company treated its workers generously, and in keeping with its national prestige.

The General Manager's voice at most faded among the tables, so soft and insistent it was now. "All men free... un-American ideas... But Ed, replete with a good meal and slightly dizzy with all the smoke of the cigars which had been passed around after the coffee, relaxed his attention. The G.M. had said the same things over the radio last Sunday, exactly halfway through the Company's Symphony Hour. He and Emma had listened then too, and had agreed that it was a damned good talk, and that they were had a lot to be thankful for. The applause which had thundered forth from the loudspeaker at the end had strengthened that conviction. His ears wandered over the silent men across the center of the table, distastefully recalled the portions of turkey he served with parity sales, because

there had been such abundance. And there were those who said the Company was tight, stingy? Why, this dinner would set it back a small fortune, as much as his food bill was for a whole year. Ed relaxed, remembering the ham with which Emma would have to be back for tomorrow's holiday meal. "... common interests, from the President down to..." But Ed had ceased listening, reminded now of a thousand and one petty annoyances. Emma, Emma complaining. Emma complaining because they couldn't have turkey, because she couldn't have a new winter coat. Complaining because the house was too small now that Sally had a young man, complaining because Tim had to go to work instead of keeping on with his studies; complaining because he was so tired after supper he fell asleep in the big chair in the living room. Complaining till you'd think she shot on her feet all day, earning the money to keep them in food and shelter.

... and if any of you are dissatisfied... ask you to remember... But first... come and have a talk... Ed knew that this part was meant for the workers, the whiners, the ones who took their pay envelopes, and then went around biting the hand that fed them. On this meal was worth every penny it had cost. Some of those men sitting around, asking "... if he were the sort who 'settled,' he could tell a tale or two of the things they said after hours, or in the washrooms. That they were sick of the stinking works, that the spending was a crying shame, as if they were ordinary workers on the floor, instead of foremen. The G.M.'s speech would make them sit up, and realize that a good thing they had. The trouble with these guys, with most people, was that they never took time out to just sit down and think over how much better they were than a lot of others.

Thanksgiving Day... pure, only country in the world... The G.M. knew how to get at the roots of the matter, all right. Talking about the Pilgrim forefathers coming here from England looking for freedom and finding it, working hard cutting down trees to build their houses, finding their food in the forests. That was the real American spirit all right. Then these foremen come along be-

cause things aren't good enough across the water. They settle down and find a good job, and then after a few years they're starting trouble. Look at the way he himself had lost last year because the men under him had walked out on a strike. They ought to have a taste of Germany or Italy where they know how to manage such things. And there was another thing to be thankful for, as the G.M. was saying... this country was still free and democratic. He looked at Phil Martin sitting opposite. Phil was still living in a nice comfortable little house which the Company provided for all the foremen, at low rentals, rosebushes in front and regular showers in the bathroom. Phil was still permitted to stay on, although his own son who had been working in 614 had walked out on the strike. Well, he'd got his dose of tear gas along with the cost. Now he was out of a job, and it served him right.

Ed thought that this Thanksgiving of all years they should get down on their knees, Emma and Sally and Tom, and give Thanks Here had reached fifty, and he still had his job, could keep his family together. For 25 years he'd worked for the Nord Motor, and he'd never been laid off, except when times were slack. And now it looked as if they were going to keep him on for good. He felt as though he was surprised to discover that the G.M. had said and that the Assistant Manager was announcing a surprise. There was a special idea of the President. There would be turkeys for all the department foremen who had served the Company faithfully. Ed felt more thankful than ever because he could just see Emma's face when he came home with it under his arm.

While the A.M. was calling out the names, Ed planned how he'd go around the back way, and he'd go. "What was that?"

Ed's name had been called. He was quite happy. Four or five other men were already converging toward the speaker's table. He straightened his tie, and walked up too. He was very embarrassed, somehow. It was almost like going up for your diploma back in school. And then his throat seemed to clutch with excitement, because the A.M. was holding out a little grey box.

It was such a long way back to his table that Ed hardly heard the whistle and the stamping of feet. He was so overwhelmed that he hardly noticed who else got gold medals for twenty-five years of faithful service.

And he was in, very, very thankful that he had even got that Emma wouldn't have her turkey after all.



By Irvin Soodlow

Artist Presents
"200,000"
By Shalom Aleichem
Artist Players Collective

Something in the nature of a bit is nightly coined at the Artist Players Collective in their presentation of the first comedy, "200,000." A Russian hamlet is the place where Sorokor plays his needle, a jolly tailor—possessing two apprentices and a bewitching daughter. Everything is as gay as an opera, save when the strident figure of the landlord darkens the door. A shadow within a shadow is the landlord's son, with his airs and graces and a suspicious snarl which is, credited on a waxed mountaintop. To the distress of Sorokor's apprentices, this young hopeful's major occupation seems to be confined to a study of Balthe the daughter's curves. Things take a manifold turn for the worse when Sorokor is unexpectedly panned out of his joyful poverty by a lottery award of a mere \$200,000. After that the wretched Balthe is a prize on the market who is particularly coveted by Okoravitch, the rich landlord's son.

The follies of the newly rich Sorokor and his wife are richly exploited. All the touching frailties that flesh is heir to, including feigning, are summed up in the charming person of Sorokor, as he is deceived by his own good fortune. Hence, misery, however, is tedious and in the form of two excessively polite gentlemen who go under the ambiguous title of brokers, Sorokor is induced to enter all the modern picture houses in town and subsequently to part with his wealth. Once more he assumes the role of slugging tailor, a happier if not a wiser man, whilst his daughter marries one of the apprentices.

The artist remains true to its purpose, as play job. Compared to the humble delights of the poor, honest and unspoiled, the artificial and perverted pleasures of the provincial bourgeoisie are but sorry fare. Of course, force always prevails at the end of the tale, and it is a lucky play that can weather the arts and still retain the audience's interest to the end. "200,

000" is not so fortunate. It makes up its dynamic in the first act and thereafter it becomes a pouting up hill climb. Mr. Shalom Aleichem traces the same pattern, casting an ingenuous net in the first twenty minutes of the action he is enmeshed in his own fables and unable to suggest anything new for the remainder of the play. "200,000" is not without its appeal and it is a bit, if only by the narrow margin.

Matti's and Silar's Best
"Merry-Go-Round"
The Brooklyn Little Theatre

The Brooklyn Progressive Players did the labor theatre an ignominious service in presenting Matti's and Silar's "Merry-Go-Round." There can be no more shocking exaggeration than this truth, especially if it is politics. This time, it is municipal politics of a brand familiar to New Yorkers in recent years which is placed on the stage.

A prostitute, Laura Strinsky, is a hotel room where he is turned off by a competitor, Jell Zell. On the principle that dead men tell no tales, a bellboy who happens to enter the room at the moment of the fatal shooting is also shot, but as it turns out merely grazed by a bullet. The play is therefore the most recent tale of an innocent victim, Ed Martin, who becomes the tool of political and gangster interests in a barefaced American city. Municipal corruption hangs like a fate over young Matti, once he is caught in its toils. Ultimately it crushes him. There are a sliver and drive about "Merry-Go-Round" which make seeing it imperative.

The Pulitzer Prize Plays
Random House
\$1.50

The complete and unabridged text of the sixteen Pulitzer Prize-Winning Plays from 1918 to 1919, inclusive, are to be had in this volume. They afford not only a retrospect of the sum accomplishment of the Prize, but also a fine index to the drift of the American drama. The plays are "vicariously" analyzed at different times. Nevertheless, the verdict must be reassuring, at least as it is borne out by an examination of these sixteen. As Edgar Lee Masters sums up the list as had Emerson O'Neill, for example, is represented by three plays, including "Beyond the Horizon," which marked the coming of age of American drama. And Sidney Howard, Paul Green, Elmer Rice and Maxwell Anderson are here, even if they are obliged to rub elbows with playwrights of a less exhilarating vintage. The Pulitzer Prize Plays represent an indispensable addition to any library of the American drama, and the edition which it is a gift of Random House makes it a masterpiece of the bookmaker's art.

For the Actor
Theatre Workshop
New Theatre League
Fifty Cents

Rianitsky, who is the master of all who know, once decreed that the actor is the king of the stage. And so the first issue of the Theatre Workshop is appropriately devoted to the art of the actor. Six lengthy articles, dealing exhaustively with every phase of the actor's problem and shedding a new welcome light in certain quarters, occupy the hundred pages of the issue. It is a stimulating pamphlet and should be of special interest to anybody who ever tripped on a carpet on the stage.

Students Listen to Story of Change in Labor Terms



After Visiting Under Direction of Educational Department a Dress Factory in the Morning, Group of Drew University Students Hear Building Chairman Granovsky, in LEGVU Auditorium, Describe How the Union Has Improved Employment Terms in Industry.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Peace Storms Over Tampa

The fifty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor, at this writing, is about to close its sessions in Tampa, Florida. To such as have anticipated super-drama and heart-stopping climaxes the Tampa convention must have been a disappointment. The convention was too absorbed with the one cardinal question which confronted it from the moment the gavel first fell upon the assembly—the bitter feud between the Executive Council and the Committee for Industrial Organization—to pay more than cursory notice to other problems.

As expected, the Tampa meeting adopted the suggestions made by its Committee on Resolutions to approve the actions of the Executive Council with regard to the suspension of the C.I.O. affiliates, including the "enabling rule" which lent legalistic color to that unprecedented act by the Council, while, obviously, in a mood of concession, it simultaneously underscored the point that this drastic act of suspension does not mean "permanent severance" but is to remain in effect only "until the present breach be healed and adjusted."

The convention further approved the continuation of the special committee appointed by the Executive Council in September "to discover a basis of settlement," empowering the Council in addition to call a special convention of the Federation "in the event that by action of the suspended unions they make the present relationship beyond bearing and create a situation that demands a more drastic procedure."

Which brings, with some slight change, the crux of the controversy between the C.I.O. and the Executive Council, or the Federation itself, back to the ante-luxx which prevailed during the long and intense months prior to the convention.

Has the cause of peace in the labor movement, nevertheless, been advanced by the Tampa convention? Has the breach in the Federation, of which both the report of the Executive Council and the declaration by the Resolutions Committee spoke with so much feeling and apprehension, been brought nearer a healing point?

While no undue optimism is warranted in view of the acrimony and bitterness displayed on both sides of the conflict, we are inclined to believe that the debate and even the vote on the report of the Committee on Resolutions have served to clear the atmosphere of the conflict of a substantial part of the vapor which filled it and blurred all possible roads to conciliation. The vote, of course, was a foregone conclusion. In the absence of the unions affiliated with the C.I.O., prevented from attendance by the suspension order, the ratio of delegates which prevailed at Tampa was about ten to one in favor of the opponents of the C.I.O. It was the nearest thing to uniformity that the Executive Council could have desired, yet even the Committee on Resolutions had to admit in its report that "uniformity is not unity."

An unbiased reader would have to admit that the

Watering A Live Plant



statement by the Committee on Resolutions was a mild and, on the whole, a tactful document, excerpting several paragraphs which exonerated, without much reason, the C.I.O. unions for "lack of gratitude" and accused some of them of "biting the hand of their benefactor." Yet, while stressing warmly the necessity of "ending the dangerous conflict"; while emphasizing that there are "room and honor in the labor movement for all," and calling for "peace and cooperation instead of division and strife," the report failed to single out with clarity and candor the genesis of the strife for the elimination of which it so ardently prayed. The report practically ignored the central point of the controversy, the pivot around which all minor by-products of the issue cluster, namely, the question whether the workers in the mass-production industries are to be given a chance to be organized on the industrial union basis or not.

Small wonder that after the vote was taken and the Resolutions Committee's report was adopted by a huge majority, the convention leaders, realizing that this vote was anything but a victory for peace and reconciliation, got busy seeking a formula for unity and peace that would be real and would meet the substance of the controversy.

Whether such a formula could and would be found before the convention adjourns is open to serious doubt. Yet, while we cannot hear the bird of peace actually flapping its wings bidding for admission through a door left "wide ajar," there is reason to hope that the leaders of the Executive Council who have, at last, embarked on a "middle-ground" course in dealing with the paramount differences which divide the "die-hardists" of the craft-union persuasion from those who seek a long-overdue opportunity for the millions of workers in the mass-production industries to be organized on an industrial basis, will discover an effective and working compromise that will insure that peace and cooperation in the labor movement for which the Committee on Resolutions so fervently pleaded.

For the ILGWU so much may be said:

This is the first time in 36 years that our Union was not represented at an A. F. of L. convention. It would be untruthful to say that we decided not to go to Tampa with a light heart and an easy mind. Along with the other C.I.O. affiliates we received no credentials for Tampa and stayed home.

As keenly as any union, which from its very inception has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the ILGWU has been eager for peace in the labor movement. Even after it decided to stay out of the Tampa convention, our General Executive Board voted to instruct its officers to "continue their efforts towards reconciling the grave differences" which are rocking the trade unions of the country to their very foundation.

The leadership of our Union, however, realizes that there is more than a mere desire for peace that is involved in this dispute. It is deeply conscious that there are involved in it fundamental concepts of trade union organization, methods and tactics. Such basic differences cannot be glossed over or shunted aside. It realizes that a peace which would leave such fundamental issues out of consideration cannot be lasting or beneficial to either side.

Census Marks New Growth

The annual census of the ILGWU, for the fiscal year June 1935-June 1936, has brought to light some bright, encouraging items. Topping all in importance is the fact that our Union has continued during the past year a steady pace of growth. This growth, it is worth noting, is confined not to one market or trade. The Union keeps expanding in the old units and organizations as in the newer, recently invaded industries.

This development completely explodes the theory entertained even by some of our friends that the unions organized by the ILGWU during 1933 and 1934, the so-called "NRA babies," would not stand up under the stress and grind of union existence and would lose their vitality in short order. It is inspiring, indeed, to observe that not only have these unions survived the day-by-day struggle but have been strengthened both numerically and organizationally.

Not the least interesting feature revealed by the census is contained in the column of "good standing" of the respective locals all over the country. With few,

Not So Hard to Recognize



unimportant exceptions, the percentage of paid-up membership, which is as good a register of trade union loyalty and stick-to-itiveness as can be cited, has risen materially everywhere. Which shows that the members of our Union, new as well as old, are taking today their affiliation more seriously than ever before.

The census, as of last June, shows that the membership of the ILGWU has reached 222,000. Since June, the organizing activity of the Union has increased its pace particularly in the cotton garment and the washable garment lines. In view of this acceleration we would not be surprised if by the time the next convention of the ILGWU assemblies, in May, 1937, its roster will show another ten or fifteen thousand members added to its strength.

ILGWU Union Tag Steps Ahead

The ILGWU label—for cotton as well as silk garments—has gone off to a good start.

In all frankness, the Label has done much better in the past few months than any of us had anticipated. In accounting for its headway, the fine "salesmanship" of Regional Representative Meyer Perlstein, who has been busy signing Union Label agreements in St. Louis and in the Twin Cities, cannot be omitted. It is clear, however, that the Union Label is meeting with success chiefly because it is meeting a legitimate need, in the cotton dress line especially.

In "selling" its Label to the cotton dress manufacturers and to makers of other popular women's apparel, the Union lays primary emphasis on the point that the trade union consumer market is a "natural" for their merchandise. The union label on a cotton dress or moderate-priced silk dress is, therefore, not merely a tag attesting to humane work conditions under which these garments were manufactured but a direct appeal to the millions of consumers who are either directly or indirectly affected by the national trade union environment to patronize their own fellows, their sisters and brothers engaged in the making of these garments.

It is the reality of this argument, coupled with the undertaking of the Union to keep up a widespread publicity campaign for its Label in the labor and general press, that is winning new label agreements nearly every day as a corollary of the unrelenting drive which the ILGWU is pursuing in the cotton garment and allied lines in every part of the country. The settlement last week of the Dorothy Frocks firm's strike, after months of fighting which extended from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas, on the basis of a straight union label agreement, is a shining example of the success of this policy.

Of course, this conversion of several important dress firms in the South and Northwest to the union label idea is barely more than a scratch on the industry's surface. But it is a sound and encouraging beginning. The union label in the cheaper and middle-priced lines in the women's wear industry has unlimited possibilities for both the organized workers and the enlightened, fast-stepping employers.